

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- use an HB pencil
- write your name and other required information on the separate answer sheet provided and on the back cover of the examination booklet
- mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet
- erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer

Example	Answer Sheet
The capital city of Canada is	A B C D
A. Vancouver	① ② ● ④
B. Winnipeg	
C. Ottawa	
D. Montreal	

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

JANUARY 1991



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1. Traditionally, the governments of nations with centrally planned economies have found it **most** difficult to
- A. solve unemployment and inflationary problems
 - B. resolve inequalities created by income differences
 - C. establish a pricing policy for commodities produced
 - D. encourage initiative and innovation from workers and managers

2. A criticism of an electoral system of proportional representation is that

- A. dictatorship by an elite may occur
- B. there is little real choice among candidates
- C. one party seldom wins a significant majority
- D. political alternatives presented to the voters are reduced

3. "Just as the superior race should rule over inferior races, so within the superior race should power be given to superior individuals."

This statement represents the leadership principle practised by the

- A. Italian Fascist Party under Mussolini
 - B. Soviet Communist Party under Stalin
 - C. Spanish Fascist Party under Franco
 - D. German Nazi Party under Hitler
4. The goal that has taken on renewed importance under the policy of *glasnost* in the Soviet Union is
- A. the expansion of political and economic freedom
 - B. increased economic development through central planning
 - C. the expansion of austerity measures to curb consumer spending
 - D. increased political control and manipulation of the news media
5. In a capitalist system, a government policy that prohibits monopolies would be acceptable because
- A. greater income equality results
 - B. consumer spending is controlled
 - C. increased competition improves products
 - D. domestic industries are protected from imports

Use the following poster to answer questions 6 and 7.

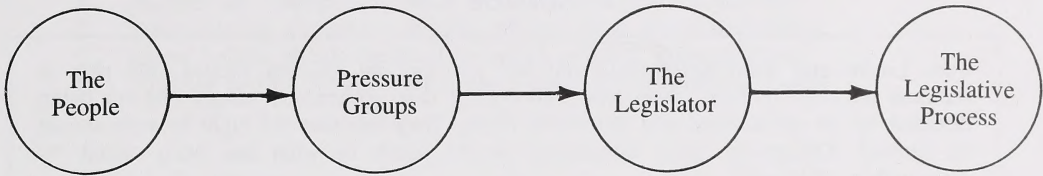


'Our last hope: HITLER!' A Nazi election poster

— from Longman 20th Century History, *Weimar Germany*

6. This poster was an effective political device in the context of the
- A. threat of foreign invasion
 - B. threat of a fascist revolution
 - C. instability of the Great Depression
 - D. instability of constitutional crisis
7. What technique of dictatorship does the poster represent?
- A. Controlled participation
 - B. Scapegoating
 - C. Intimidation
 - D. Propaganda
-

Use the following diagram to answer question 8.



— from *Political Ideologies: Their Origins and Impact*

8. The diagram illustrates that in a modern democracy, a key factor in political decision making is the
- A. role of lobbyists
 - B. separation of powers
 - C. sovereignty of the electorate
 - D. effectiveness of political leaders
-
9. Supporters of a private enterprise system criticize the idea of progressive taxation because they believe it
- A. leads to income inequality
 - B. creates economic insecurity
 - C. undermines entrepreneurial incentive
 - D. overregulates key corporate industries
10. Although the electorate does not directly participate in the law-making process in a representative democracy, democratic practice is nevertheless preserved because
- A. representatives make decisions in the best interests of their country
 - B. voters have made informed decisions in electing their representatives
 - C. representatives must demonstrate leadership in the law-making process
 - D. voters ultimately have control over their representatives at election time
11. A country with a mixed economy is experiencing high unemployment and recession. To create jobs and to stimulate business activity and economic growth, the government of such a country might
- A. increase interest rates
 - B. reduce personal income taxes
 - C. increase personal income taxes
 - D. reduce import tariffs on consumer goods

Use the following sources to answer questions 12 to 14.

SOURCE I

John Locke and John Stuart Mill did not say that all citizens should take part in political decision making. They were concerned that government might end up being directed by an uninformed and emotional mass. They felt that the right to vote should be limited. Otherwise, mass democracy would result in what has been called “a dictatorship of idiots”.

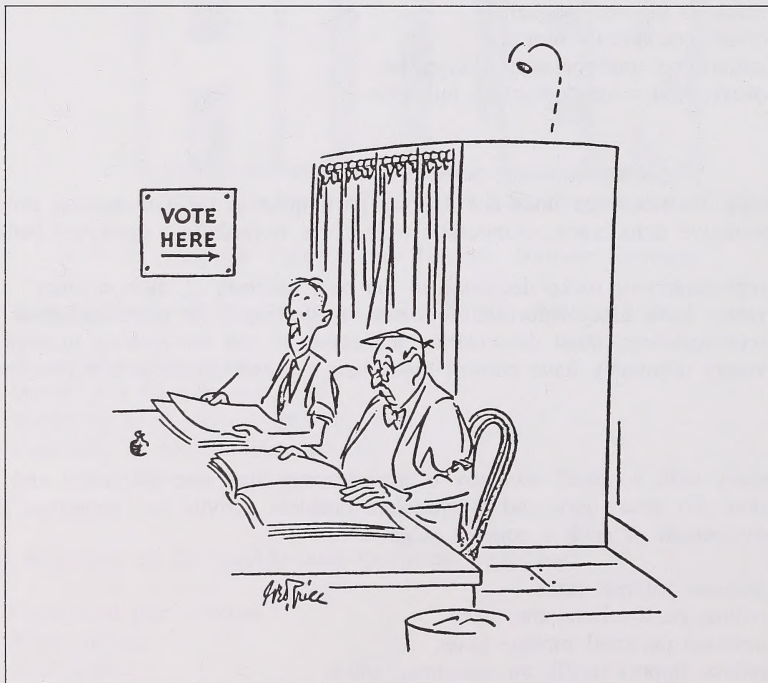
— from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*

SOURCE II

Political parties are like magnets. They are designed to attract voters as a magnet attracts iron filings. Ideally, parties should try to win votes on the basis of carefully thought-out principles or points of view about public affairs and government. The clearer their policies, the clearer will be the issues and choices in voters' minds. But party platforms are often vague and confusing.

— from *How Are We Governed in the '80s?*

SOURCE III



— from *Inside World Politics*

12. Together, the sources raise the issue of the extent to which
- A. citizens are equipped to make well-informed political choices
 - B. representative democracy is less efficient than direct democracy
 - C. secret ballots should be used to select political representatives
 - D. political parties should restrict their platforms to political issues
13. The basic democratic principle that is being challenged by the point of view described in source I is
- A. political competition
 - B. universal suffrage
 - C. minority rights
 - D. secret ballot
14. The problem raised in source II, which may contribute to the action shown in source III, is that political parties
- A. often use clever techniques of persuasion to misinform voters
 - B. are overly concerned about increasing voter turnout at election time
 - C. seldom have clear-cut policies that voters can easily distinguish
 - D. are often concerned with promoting a leader's image rather than with election issues
-
15. An essential role of government in a **model** market system is to
- A. prevent inflation
 - B. preserve freedom of contract
 - C. provide universal health care
 - D. protect collective bargaining rights
16. A feature of government that exists in Canada but is absent in the United States is
- A. a federal system
 - B. a parliamentary system
 - C. executive accountability
 - D. representation by population

Use the following sources to answer questions 17 to 21.

SOURCE I

Projected federal deficits of \$35 to \$40 billion each year until the end of the decade would seriously harm Canada's growth prospects. By increasing the federal public debt faster than the economy is growing, these large deficits would absorb an increasing share of Canadians' savings, reducing the amount available for the private investment needed for growth.

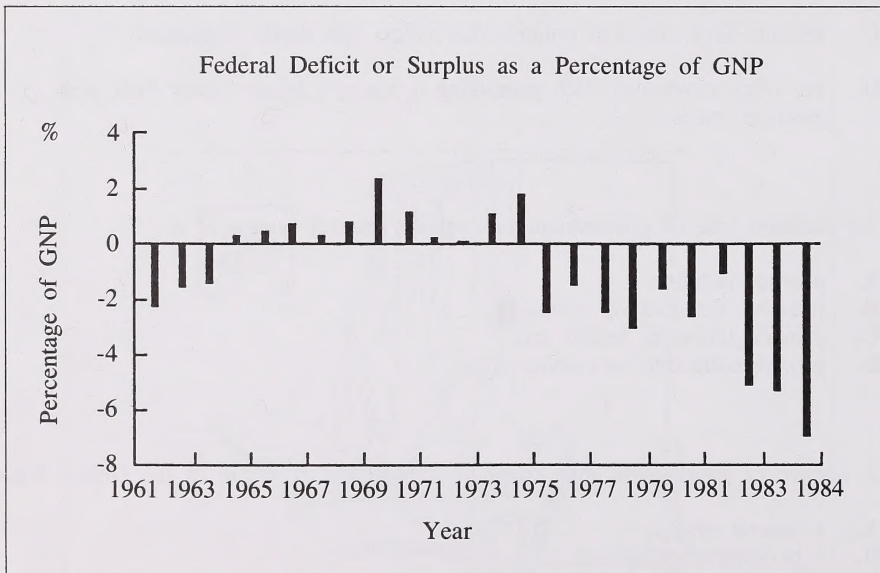
— Edward A. Carmichael,
Policy Review and Outlook, 1985: A Time for Decisions

SOURCE II

Public opinion often tends to judge any deficit as evidence of economic trouble and sometimes as a firm proof of fiscal irresponsibility. Government deficits are inherently neither bad nor good. What matters about deficits is their impact on people.

— Economic Council of Canada,
Seventeenth Annual Review, 1980

SOURCE III



— from *Canadian Macroeconomics*

17. What is the relationship between the opinions expressed in sources I and II?
- A. Both speakers would favor low interest rates as a policy to reduce the national debt.
 - B. Both speakers would oppose raising taxes as a policy to reduce the national debt.
 - C. The speaker in source I opposes a large public debt whereas the speaker in source II is neutral.
 - D. The speaker in source II recognizes the need for public debt whereas the speaker in source I wants a balanced budget.
18. The speaker's underlying assumption in source I is that
- A. fiscal restraint is the enemy of business expansion
 - B. economic well-being is achieved by investment growth
 - C. deregulating the economy encourages a huge public debt
 - D. economic growth is encouraged by a more equitable society
19. The opinion expressed in source I would be strongly challenged by
- A. an investment broker who opposes new taxes
 - B. a voter who favors a market-oriented political party
 - C. a social democrat who favors expanded welfare programs
 - D. a capitalist who opposes restrictions on business expansion
20. In source III, the trend from 1975 to 1984 **most** likely resulted from government
- A. spending to counter recessionary pressures
 - B. cutbacks on regional transfer payments
 - C. investment in expanding foreign businesses
 - D. fiscal restraint to prevent inflationary pressures
21. In order to reverse the trend shown in source III, the speaker in source I would **most** likely recommend that government
- A. increase its own spending and raise corporate taxes
 - B. decrease its own spending and raise corporate taxes
 - C. increase its own spending and reduce corporate taxes
 - D. decrease its own spending and reduce corporate taxes
-

22. When economic indicators point to an extreme inflationary period, a supporter of Keynesian economics would recommend to the Canadian Minister of Finance that he
- A. decrease taxes drastically
 - B. expand public works programs
 - C. raise interest rates to encourage citizens to save money
 - D. lower interest rates to encourage business expansion and investment

Use the following statements to answer question 23.

STATEMENT I:	Karl Marx would support the economic policy of collectivization of agriculture.
STATEMENT II:	John Stuart Mill would support individual initiative more than state initiative.
STATEMENT III:	Adam Smith would support the economic policy of nationalizing key industries.
STATEMENT IV:	Benito Mussolini would support the economic policy of creating a corporate state.

23. Which statement is **false**?
- A. Statement I
 - B. Statement II
 - C. Statement III
 - D. Statement IV
-
24. In Canada, the democratic principle of majority rule is **best** illustrated when the
- A. political party winning the greatest number of seats in Parliament forms the government
 - B. leader of the political party with the most seats in Parliament submits legislation to the Senate
 - C. minority parties elected to Parliament form the Official Opposition
 - D. members of Parliament who form the cabinet agree to support the Prime Minister

25. People who believe that citizens are capable of handling their own political and economic affairs would **most** favor which system?
- A. A democracy with a mixed economy
 - B. A democracy with a market economy
 - C. A dictatorship with a command economy
 - D. A dictatorship with a private enterprise economy

Use the following statement to answer questions 26 and 27.

I believe that personal security is a position in life that must be earned and cannot be bartered with governments in exchange for a frightening amount of power over all of us.

26. Which principle is the speaker advocating?
- A. Freedom
 - B. Equality
 - C. Group welfare
 - D. Group conformity
27. Which political and economic system would the speaker **most** likely support?
- A. Fascism
 - B. Communism
 - C. Democratic socialism
 - D. Democratic capitalism
-
28. A swift, decisive seizure of government power by a political or military group from within the existing system is **most** accurately referred to as a
- A. rebellion
 - B. civil war
 - C. revolution
 - D. coup d'état
29. Supporters of a market-oriented economy would address the problem of recession in a mixed economy by
- A. deregulating industry to allow freer competition
 - B. providing training programs for unskilled workers
 - C. offering wage subsidies for companies hiring new employees
 - D. increasing government expenditure on public works projects

Use the following chart to answer questions 30 and 31.

Results of National Reichstag Elections in Germany, 1928 to 1933 (major parties)					
	May 20 1928	Sept. 14 1930	July 31 1932	Nov. 6 1932	March 5 1933
% of eligible voters voting	75.6%	82.0%	84.0%	80.5%	88.8%
Communists	54 del.* 10.6%	77 del. 13.1%	89 del. 14.3%	100 del. 16.9%	81 del. 12.3%
Social Democrats (liberal)	153 del. 29.8%	143 del. 24.5%	133 del. 21.6%	121 del. 20.4%	120 del. 18.3%
Centre (Catholic)	78 del. 15.2%	87 del. 14.8%	97 del. 15.7%	90 del. 15.0%	92 del. 14.0%
National People's Party (conservative, right wing)	73 del. 14.2%	41 del. 7.0%	37 del. 5.9%	52 del. 8.5%	52 del. 8.0%
National Socialist (Nazi) Party	12 del. 2.6%	107 del. 18.3%	230 del. 37.3%	196 del. 33.1%	288 del. 43.9%
*del. — delegates or elected members					

— from *Das Politische Deutschland vor Hitler*

30. Based on the information in the chart, which conclusion is **false**?
- A. Voter apathy toward elections steadily increased.
 - B. No political party attained a clear majority in the Reichstag.
 - C. Support for left-wing political parties tended to decline.
 - D. National Socialist (Nazi) Party popularity grew at a relatively rapid pace.
31. With reference to the chart, support from which political party **most** likely allowed the National Socialist (Nazi) Party to form a majority government in 1933?
- A. Communists
 - B. Social Democrats
 - C. Centre (Catholic)
 - D. National People's Party

32. "Goods and services should be distributed according to naturally occurring market forces."

This claim would be criticized by a supporter of a public enterprise economy because such a practice fails to

- A. stimulate individual incentive and productivity
- B. foster personal advancement and self-reliance
- C. enhance economic equity and security
- D. produce efficient and profitable output

33. Which economic development is the **result** of the other three?

- A. Price goes up
- B. Demand goes up
- C. Supply goes down
- D. Production costs increase

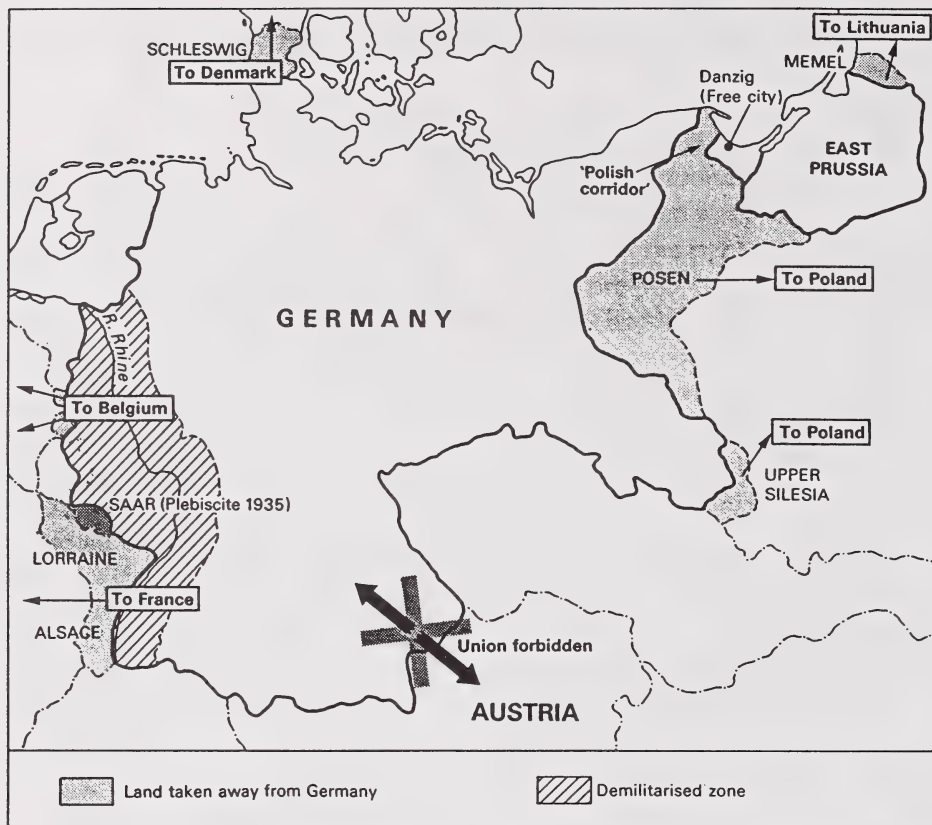
34. Official government policy in Hitler's Germany differed from that in Stalin's Soviet Union in its emphasis on

- A. indoctrinating the youth
- B. enforcing racial doctrines
- C. cultivating patriotic devotion
- D. eliminating political opposition

35. If a government decreased transfer payments to reduce its deficit, it would be emphasizing self-reliance over

- A. freedom
- B. equality
- C. citizenship
- D. personal liberty

Use the following map to answer questions 36 and 37.



— from *Our World This Century*

36. The map illustrates provisions outlined in the

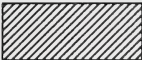
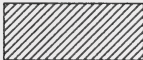
- A. Fourteen Points
- B. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- C. Treaty of Versailles
- D. Charter of the League of Nations

37. The map **best** illustrates the comment

- A. "To the victor go the spoils."
- B. "Good fences make good neighbors."
- C. "War is diplomacy by other means."
- D. "If you want peace, prepare for war."

38. If you agreed with the goals American President Wilson brought to the Paris Peace Conference, what demand would you consider to be appropriate?
- A. Reparation from a defeated Austria-Hungary
 - B. Admission of guilt from Germany's war leaders
 - C. Disposition of former colonial areas to Great Britain and France
 - D. Adjustment of new frontiers along recognizable lines of nationality

Use the following newspaper report to answer questions 39 and 40.

 <h1 style="margin: 0;">NEW YORK TIMES</h1> 		
NOVEMBER 16, 1938		
<p>France and Reich near an accord, Nazis would get free hand in the East</p> <p>France prepared today to arrange a bargain with Chancellor Hitler that would, in effect, give Germany a free hand in Eastern Europe. In return, France would demand a Nazi guarantee of her Rhineland frontier. It was forecast that the German-French agreement would have these results:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top; width: 50%;"><p>1. If another crisis, such as that over Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, should arise, France would be pledged to settle her part by conference negotiations, as was done at Munich.</p></td><td style="vertical-align: top; width: 50%;"><p>2. Germany, therefore, would be free to pursue her own policies in Eastern Europe without fear of trouble on her western frontier, provided she did not threaten or attempt to attack France either by armed forces or by propaganda.</p></td></tr></table>	<p>1. If another crisis, such as that over Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, should arise, France would be pledged to settle her part by conference negotiations, as was done at Munich.</p>	<p>2. Germany, therefore, would be free to pursue her own policies in Eastern Europe without fear of trouble on her western frontier, provided she did not threaten or attempt to attack France either by armed forces or by propaganda.</p>
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— from the *New York Times*

39. The newspaper report suggests that the French government was prepared to renew its policy of
- A. halting Nazi expansion
 - B. supporting appeasement
 - C. renegotiating the Munich Accord
 - D. forming alliances with threatened states
40. In view of subsequent events, which of the following statements is **best** supported by the newspaper report?
- A. The German-French accord succeeded in preserving the territorial integrity of Eastern Europe.
 - B. The German-French accord marked a further abandonment of collective security.
 - C. Nazi Germany refused to negotiate with the Soviet Union for fear of angering France.
 - D. Nazi Germany was also willing to negotiate an understanding with Great Britain.

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 41 and 42.

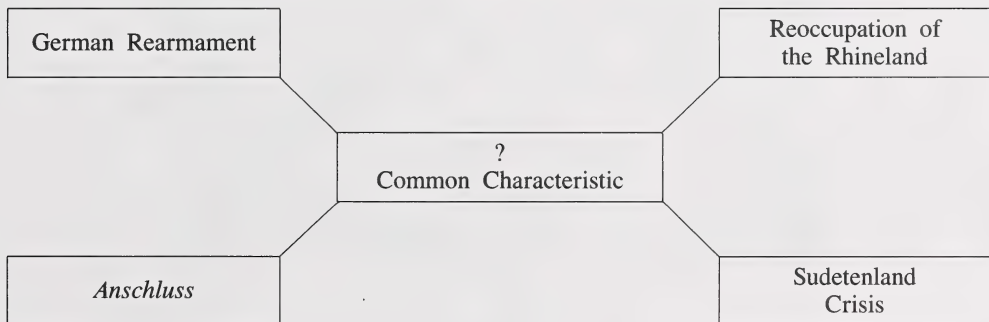


— from *The League of Nations and UNO*

41. Which inference can be drawn from the cartoon?
- A. The United Nations must learn from the mistakes of the League of Nations.
 - B. Errors made by the League of Nations have doomed the United Nations to failure.
 - C. The United Nations, unlike its predecessor the League of Nations, is relatively effective.
 - D. World peace has been maintained, with great difficulty, by the efforts of the League of Nations and the United Nations.

42. If the League of Nations “fell asleep” during the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, as indicated in the cartoon, the United Nations **did not** fall asleep during the
- A. Soviet invasion of Hungary
 - B. American invasion of Grenada
 - C. North Korean invasion of South Korea
 - D. Argentinean invasion of the Falkland Islands
-
43. A major achievement of the United Nations that was common to the League of Nations is its ability to
- A. change public opinion
 - B. attain collective security
 - C. promote national sovereignty
 - D. respond to humanitarian concerns

Use the following events to answer questions 44 and 45.



44. The common characteristic of these four historical events is that they all represent
- A. fascist imperialism
 - B. provisions of the Munich Pact
 - C. factors that brought Hitler to power
 - D. violations of the Treaty of Versailles
45. The British and French governments responded to these four events by
- A. forming an alliance with Austria
 - B. forming an alliance with Czechoslovakia
 - C. a readiness to conciliate or negotiate any differences
 - D. a readiness to bring disputes before the League of Nations
-

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 46 to 48.



— from *Viewpoints in World History*

46. According to the cartoon, the figure representing the U.S.A. is being encouraged by the speaker to
- A. surrender freedom of action
 - B. abandon the United Nations
 - C. start a policy of isolation
 - D. retain United Nations leadership
47. The American cartoonist displays a bias favoring national
- A. unity
 - B. expansion
 - C. prosperity
 - D. sovereignty

48. If a course of action acceptable to the cartoonist were followed, the American government, in relation to the United Nations, would **most** likely adopt a foreign policy of
- A. expansionism
 - B. isolationism
 - C. global security
 - D. regional co-operation
-
49. The failure to form a common allied front against Nazi Germany just before the Second World War was **primarily** due to
- A. Mussolini's distrust of German intentions in Central Europe
 - B. Chamberlain's secret diplomatic commitments to neutral states
 - C. Hitler's decision to form an alliance with Italy and Japan
 - D. Stalin's distrust of British and French willingness to negotiate with Hitler

Use the following quotation to answer question 50.

Further gains cannot be made without bloodshed. Poland will always side with our enemies. Danzig is not the aim of the dispute at all. We must enlarge our living space.

— Adolf Hitler

50. To better accomplish the goal outlined, Hitler immediately
- A. signed the Munich Accord
 - B. annexed Austria to the German Reich
 - C. withdrew from the League of Nations
 - D. signed the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
-
51. Which statement concerning international relationships immediately following the Second World War is **false**?
- A. European influence throughout the world declined.
 - B. Military alliances related to ideological blocs increased.
 - C. Traditional rivalry between France and Germany intensified.
 - D. The power and influence of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. increased.

In 1945, Nazi leaders were charged and subsequently tried before an international tribunal in the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg, Germany, for crimes committed. The charges were divided into four categories:

A. Conspiracy

Leaders, organizers, instigators, and accomplices in the formulation or execution of a common plan, or conspiracy, are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in the execution of such a plan.

B. Crimes Against Peace

Planning and waging of a war in violation of international agreements.

C. War Crimes

Violations of the laws or customs of war, including murder, mistreatment or enslavement of civilians in occupied territories or at sea, mistreatment of prisoners of war, and destruction of public or private property not justified by military necessity.

D. Crimes Against Humanity

Murder, mistreatment, enslavement, or deportation of civilians before and during the war; also, political, racial, or religious persecutions, whether or not in violation of domestic law of the country where they occurred.

*From the above list, choose the charge that has the **best** prospect of a guilty verdict given the evidence of the actions described in questions 52 and 53.*

52. In 1940, the German Luftwaffe heavily bombs Rotterdam, Holland, and Coventry, England.

53. In January 1942, Hitler approves the “Final Solution.”

54. The policy of creating a sphere of influence that results in a “buffer zone” between a great power and its potential enemies is **best** illustrated by the example of

- A.** British imperialism in Africa after 1918
- B.** French construction of the Maginot Line beginning in 1929
- C.** German actions to annex Austria in 1938
- D.** Soviet domination of Eastern Europe after 1945

Use the following information to answer questions 55 and 56.

THEMES OF THE POSTWAR ERA, 1945 TO 1985

- I. The Soviet Union and Eastern European states are committed to defend, by force of arms if necessary, the integrity of the existing socialist order, whenever or wherever it is threatened.
- II. The United States is determined to contain the spread of communism by supporting all anticommunist governments.
- III. A mechanism must exist to reduce tensions diplomatically when regional or local conflicts threaten to escalate into global war.
- IV. The superpowers recognize that there are limits to the use of military power.

55. Events in Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, and Poland in 1982 relate **most** closely to

- A. theme I
- B. theme II
- C. theme III
- D. theme IV

56. The Suez Crisis of 1956 and its resolution point to the importance of

- A. theme I
 - B. theme II
 - C. theme III
 - D. theme IV
-

57. Since 1945, the inability of nations in the Middle East to reach a lasting peace settlement is primarily a result of the forces of

- A. anarchism
- B. nationalism
- C. regionalism
- D. internationalism

Use the following interview to answer questions 58 to 62.

Excerpts from a 1967 Interview with
General Pierre Gallois, a NATO commander, in *Der Spiegel* (Hamburg)

QUESTION: *Then you believe that it is impossible to wage a conventional war when atomic arms are available?*

RESPONSE: All the studies we have made, both in the NATO Supreme Command and in the national general staffs, show that conventional and atomic warfare cannot be waged simultaneously. Conventional defence demands a concentration of men and matériel as well as a far-flung supply network. It rests on operations that take time to develop, on possibilities that take time to exploit, on time to rally both human and industrial reserves. A nuclear war does not require a concentration of either men or matériel and would probably soon be fought to a finish.

QUESTION: *Then, according to your reasoning, every war in Europe must immediately lead to a great nuclear conflict?*

RESPONSE: What I am saying is that reliance on conventional weapons alone may eliminate the deterrent, for if the enemy knows from the very beginning that he faces an atomic war, he must take into account the risk that such a war implies. And this is too great. If we accept the strategy of a conventional-arms "interlude," we may diminish the risk but we encourage aggression. The foe will conquer Hamburg and then offer to negotiate. No one will want to refuse, because that would entail starting a nuclear war for the sake of a Hamburg that had already fallen to the enemy. Two such "interludes" and Germany is lost.

QUESTION: *You do not believe that conventional fighting constitutes a deterrent?*

RESPONSE: Of course such forces are needed to check local attacks; in order to achieve complete deterrence, however, they must also lend credence to the idea that atomic weapons will be used if necessary. But what return do we get for the billions poured into strong conventional forces when the defence system they have built crumbles in a few hours? In addition, such forces invite the danger of nuclear attack because of their extreme vulnerability to atomic weapons.

— from *Europe in the 20th Century*

58. In responding to the questions, General Gallois mainly discusses the
- A. susceptibility of atomic weapons to attack
 - B. costs of building effective nuclear forces
 - C. use of conventional forces to check local attacks
 - D. possible use of nuclear weapons in crisis situations
59. General Gallois holds the assumption that
- A. establishing a strong alliance will prevent war
 - B. forcing the enemy to attack will reveal the enemy's plans
 - C. possessing nuclear weapons is the best method of preventing aggression
 - D. strengthening conventional forces will lessen the likelihood of invasion
60. To support his position, General Gallois argues that conventional forces are
- A. too concentrated to be effective
 - B. too vulnerable to nuclear attack
 - C. not effective in halting local conflicts
 - D. not favored by politicians or by the people
61. General Gallois' arguments indicate that he strongly values the importance of
- A. deterrence
 - B. negotiation
 - C. disarmament
 - D. collective security
62. A critic of the General's position could claim that his arguments fail to consider the
- A. full consequences of ever using nuclear weapons
 - B. security that possessing nuclear weapons allows
 - C. low costs that effective conventional forces require
 - D. poor quality of Soviet conventional and nuclear weapons
-

Use the following statement to answer question 63.

The dropping of the atomic bomb was not so much the last military act of the Second World War as the first act of the cold, diplomatic war.

63. According to this viewpoint, the main motivation for using the atomic bomb was to
- A. end the Pacific War with a minimum loss of American lives
 - B. test the weapon in preparation for use against Nazi Germany
 - C. strengthen the American position in relation to the Soviet Union
 - D. force the Japanese military into accepting unconditional surrender
-
64. America's belief in the "Domino Theory" in foreign policy initiatives was reflected in the mid 1980s by America's involvement in
- A. Indochina
 - B. South Africa
 - C. Western Europe
 - D. Central America
65. A major objective of the European Community is to achieve greater
- A. co-operation among its members regarding trade practices
 - B. ethnic harmony through the development of a common language
 - C. collective security through the acquisition of defensive nuclear weapons
 - D. competition among its members in raising their individual gross national products
66. The knowledge that a surprise nuclear first strike could not destroy a nation's protected and widely dispersed retaliatory capability has resulted in policies of
- A. deterrence created by the balance of terror
 - B. total war as a means of securing political objectives
 - C. flexibility created by a buildup of conventional weapons
 - D. overkill through the use of chemical/bacteriological weapons

67. Organizations such as the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Irish Republican Army are closely identified in the public mind with
- A. guerrilla warfare
 - B. terrorist activity
 - C. conventional warfare
 - D. regional nonalignment

68. Nations that participate in the GATT discussions generally have a concern for
- A. peace through deterrence
 - B. international human rights
 - C. survival of the nation state
 - D. international economic stability

69. Which leader's action is consistent with his policy?

<u>LEADER</u>	<u>POLICY</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
A. Hitler	Union of German Peoples	Invasion of Russia
B. Gorbachev	Détente	Withdrawal from Afghanistan
C. Reagan	Strategic Defence Initiative	Ratification of the INF Treaty
D. Khrushchev	Peaceful Coexistence	Placing Missiles in Cuba

70. Supporters of a superpower disarmament movement would be **most** strongly opposed by those who favor a policy of
- A. collective security
 - B. mutual deterrence
 - C. isolationism
 - D. appeasement

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section is an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria. You are to choose and defend a position on **one** of two issues presented.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.

USE BLUE OR BLACK INK TO WRITE YOUR ESSAY.

WRITTEN RESPONSE — ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice on the back cover.

TOPIC A

Many individuals believe that governments must guarantee a reasonable standard of living for each citizen through tax-supported programs. Other individuals argue that it is not the responsibility of governments to provide such expensive, tax-supported programs. They believe that all citizens should be responsible for their own well-being.

SHOULD GOVERNMENTS ENSURE A REASONABLE MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING FOR EACH CITIZEN?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

OR

TOPIC B

During the 20th century, some nations have focused their foreign policy objectives primarily on preserving their own national security. Other nations have chosen to base their foreign policies on a variety of goals including that of protecting their security.

SHOULD NATIONS BASE THEIR FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS PRIMARILY ON PRESERVING THEIR OWN NATIONAL SECURITY?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

REMINDERS FOR WRITING:

- **PLAN** your essay.
- **FOCUS** on the issue under discussion.
- **ESTABLISH** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **ORGANIZE** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **DEFEND** your position with supportive and specific evidence.
- **PROOFREAD** and **EDIT** your work.

Complete your essay in the space provided. There are pages provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

FOR ROUGH WORK

FOR FINISHED WORK

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.**

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ON THIS PAGE**

INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC

CHECK ONE

TOPIC A

☐

TOPIC B

☐

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

M1

☐

M2

☐

M3

☐

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SOCIAL STUDIES 30

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(FIRST NAME)

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